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M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.
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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1872. NO. 101.

FIRST EDITION.

Information for the Business Public AND A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

Where the Commercial Circulates Out of Town.

The claim that the COMMERCIAL is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the country, is proved by the following list of some of the principal points out of town where it is circulated by agents, besides the circulation by the mails and newsmen. Travelers knew that the COMMERCIAL is the principal paper sold on the cars hundreds of miles away from Pittsburgh; and in this way it goes into the hands of thousands of persons daily who see no other Pittsburgh paper.

An examination of the following list of places where the COMMERCIAL is sold by agents, will show that the claim for the COMMERCIAL of superior value as an advertising medium is not an idle boast. In the large and thriving towns of Ohio, nearly to the center of the State, with scarcely an exception, the COMMERCIAL is regularly distributed, and is the medium of constant intercourse between Pittsburgh and thousands of families and dealers.

In our own State also, this is the fact, only on a larger scale. There is hardly a considerable point in the State within a circle that reaches a long way beyond the geographical center, where the COMMERCIAL does not circulate. And it is to be remarked that its circulation is genuine, among readers of substance, in banking and counting houses, manufactories, offices of professional men and the family, where it keeps Pittsburgh and its dealers constantly before a class from whom, as our dealers themselves know, they draw their best customers.

It is to be observed, also, that the mails take the COMMERCIAL to nearly every important city of the country, East and West; into Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, etc., to say nothing of West Virginia and New York, North and South of us.

We credit the business public with the sagacity to at once perceive the force of these observations and the logic of the subjoined list of agencies for the sale of the COMMERCIAL, independently of the mails and the numerous newsmen on the cars:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Altoona, Pa.	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	
Bellefonte, Pa.	Homewood, Pa.	
Brentfield, Pa.	Johnstown, Pa.	
East Liberty, Pa.	Larobe, Pa.	
Greensburgh, Pa.	Tyrone, Pa.	
Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Akron, Ohio	New Brighton, Pa.	
Alliance, O.	New Lisbon, O.	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Orrville, O.	
Bucyrus, O.	Poland, O.	
Canton, O.	Rochester, Pa.	
Columbiana, O.	Sewickley, Pa.	
Leetonia, O.	Smithfield, O.	
Massillon, O.	Wooster, O.	

PITTS. WASH. & BALT. R. R.

Braddock's Field, Pa.	Myer's Mills, Pa.	
Piedmont, Va.	Somerset, Pa.	
Cumberland, Md.	Uniontown, Pa.	
Elrod's Station, Pa.	Urbana, O.	
Hazlewood, Pa.	West Newton, Pa.	
McKeesport, Pa.		
Mineral Point, Pa.		

ERIE & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Corry, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.	
Connewaille, Pa.	Sharon, Pa.	
Erie, Pa.	Sharpsville, Pa.	
Greenville, Pa.	Sandy Lake, Pa.	
Jamestown, Pa.	Wheatland, Pa.	
Mercer, Pa.	West Middlesex, Pa.	
Meadville, Pa.	Youngstown, O.	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brady's Bend, Pa.	Oil City, Pa.	
Bradlebaugh, Pa.	Parker's, Pa.	
Emlenton, Pa.	Petroleum Center, Pa.	
Foxburg, Pa.	Pithole, Pa.	
Franklin, Pa.	Rouseville, Pa.	
Fagundus, Pa.	Tidioute, Pa.	
Kittanning, Pa.	Tranksville, Pa.	

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Berea, O.	Smith's Ferry, Pa.	
Bellair, O.	Steubenville, O.	
East Liverpool, O.	Wellsville, O.	
Minerva, O.	Wheeling, W. Va.	

PITTS., CIN. & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Bulger's Station, Pa.	Mansfield, Pa.	
Coal Co.	Newark, O.	
Coshocton, O.		
Denison, O.		

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Canonsburg, Pa.	Washington, Pa.	
Ingraham Station, Pa.	Waynesburg, Pa.	

WEST PENN. RAILROAD.

Apollo, Pa.	Indiana, Pa.	
Brookville, Pa.	Shanpsburg, Pa.	
Butler, Pa.	Tarentum, Pa.	
Freeport, Pa.		

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Belle Vernon, Pa.	Elizabeth, Pa.	
Brownsville, Pa.	Monongahela City, Pa.	

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The "Times" on Tweed.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Times* fears that Tweed will escape justice, and thinks his bail is fixed at a small amount so as to enable him to flee. It urges Americans not to permit robbers to escape punishment.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 5.—General Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States army, died at Paris yesterday.

The total number of deaths from small-pox in London during last year was 850. The average of the thirty-one years preceding is 600. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They want the public to take precautions, and appeal to the Government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, establish special hospitals, and carefully quarantine infected districts.

PARIS, January 5.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, insists on his resignation as member of the Academy of France, and the Academy refuses to accept it.

BERLIN, January 5.—The first trial of a hostage for the murder of a German soldier in France, the perpetrator of the crime not having been delivered up, will commence next week.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5:00 P. M., January 5.—Consols—money 92⅝; account 92⅝. 5-20s, 92⅝. Illinois Central, 92½. Erie, 25¾. Liverpool—5-20s, 90¼; 92¼; 5-20s, 25 94; 5-20s, 87, 94; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—5-20s, 94; 96½.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes 66f 12c. Decrease in specie in the Bank of France during the week, 6,734,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10d; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000. Receipts, 12,000. Corn—No. 2 afloat white wheat 12s 11d; red spring 11s 4½d@11s 8d; red winter 12s; receipts of the past three days 25,000 quarters. Flour 26s@29s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s 9d.

TRIAL OF MRS. WHARTON.

More about Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.—In the Wharton case the cross-examination of Dr. Warren was proceeded with. The witness stated that of the number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis which had come under his observation in Baltimore during the past year only one proved fatal. The witness was examined on diseases of the brain, and the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cause of death where no lesions were discovered. While this subject was under consideration, Attorney-General Syester remarked to the witness: "A doctor ought to be able to give a positive opinion of a disease without making mistakes." Witness—"They are as capable as a lawyer." Attorney General—"Doctors' mistakes are buried six feet under ground; a lawyer's are not." Witness—"But they are sometimes hung on a tree." Attorney-General Syester—"Never mind that, we fee do you get in this case?" Witness—"What fee?" Attorney General—"Yes, fee; what fee—what do you get as a witness?" Witness—"I don't get any fee as a witness." Attorney General—"That's you'd expect to be paid?" Witness—"It is customary in England and other places, in important criminal cases, to call upon respectable experts." Attorney General—"Doctor, we don't want to hear what is customary in England. What do you get as a witness?" Do you expect to be paid?" Witness—"Yes, I expect to be paid. I have been called away from my business to testify, and expect to charge such a sum as will remunerate me for being called away from my business." Attorney General—"What do you get, sir?" Witness—"I don't know." Attorney General—"Has no amount been fixed?" Witness—"No, sir, it has not. I expect to be paid as a witness and for the State." Attorney General—"Do you mean to say that witnesses and for the State are paid for testifying here?" Witness—"Yes, sir, I have heard so." Attorney General—"Heard so? Who told you, and who are the witnesses?" The witness then said he had been told by Dr. Morgan that Dr. Williams was paid as a medical expert for the State. The witness stated that immediately after his examination against him, Attorney General Syester disclaimed any imputations against the witness.

Dr. John Moreys, of Baltimore, testified that he had had three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the past year; witness could not say whether the death of Ketchum ensued from a natural or unnatural cause; saw nothing in the case to exclude the idea of death from natural cause, yet at the same time would not venture to say would that natural cause might be. Dr. Moreys now remarked that his name had been most unpleasantly introduced in the testimony of Dr. Warren, and he desired explanation to make an explanation. The court said he might do so with the consent of counsel. Dr. Moreys was called from the stand to the counsel's table, and after a brief conversation the Attorney General rose and said that he had been betrayed into the course pursued in his cross-examination of Dr. Warren, and he would say that he regretted it. He had been provoked by what he regarded as an intended provocation on the part of the witness, but he was now satisfied that he was mistaken, and that no provocation was intended. He was satisfied and convinced of the disinterested motives of Dr. Warren, of his freedom from bias, and the candor of his testimony in this case, and was sorry he had asked the question he had.

Dr. Harley L. Byrd was sworn is Professor in Washington University, Baltimore; practised his profession thirty years; he believed Ketchum's death resulted from natural causes. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The iron clads Canonicus, Manhattan, Wyandotte, Saugus and Ajax are no fitting up at the Philadelphia navy yard, it is supposed for Cuba.

The Grand Duke and party left Chicago for St. Louis yesterday morning. Previous to leaving his Imperial Highness presented to the Mayor of the city two thousand dollars for the benefit of the poor. He also passed over to the Mayor some thirty or forty letters received by him, all from females, asking for assistance in some shape. One young lady from Western New York, begged through six closely written pages for a sum to enable her to marry a worthy man who loved dearly. They were so poor they could not do it without the money. He instructed the Mayor, if he found in the letters any which he deemed worthy, to honor it in a moderate way.

The Illinois House of Representatives yesterday passed resolutions indorsing Senator Sumner's one-term amendment to the Constitution. Both Republicans and Democrats voted for the resolutions.

A man named Clark was committed to jail in Washington, Del., yesterday, charged with committing a rape on two females and attempting it on three others. One of the victims was a colored girl of seven years of age, and another a married woman.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Rival Legislative Factions.

The House in Session in Two Halls.

Government Troops Support Warmouth.

OBJECTS OF THE CARTERITES.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The extra session of the Legislature, which met last evening in response to the proclamation of Governor Warmouth, took a recess until ten o'clock this morning. The excitement throughout the city has been intense all the morning. At an early hour the approaches to Mechanics Institute were found strongly guarded by Metropolitan police, a line being thrown directly across Dryades street, and each side of the State House at Canal and at Common streets. No one but members of the Legislature, State officials and reporters were allowed to pass. Soon after ten o'clock a company of State militia marched up Dryades street and stacked arms immediately in front of the State House. There were on duty there about two hundred and fifty Metropolitans.

At ten o'clock the extra session of the Legislature re-assembled. Some time was occupied in obtaining a quorum, but it was finally announced by the Speaker, O. H. Brewster, Governor Warmouth was in the Hall of the House when it was called to order, but soon after withdrew and sent in the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1872. }

To the Hon. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have received the following dispatch from Washington:

"To Hon. J. R. West:

"Governor Warmouth's dispatch of this date to you is received. In his report of the proceedings of the United States Marshal is of such an extraordinary character that I will have the matter investigated at once. Please show this dispatch to the Attorney General.

[Signed.] "U. S. GRANT."

Undoubtedly justice will be speedily meted out to the wrong doers. The catalogue of outrage has culminated, and retribution will be speedy.

[Signed.] "J. R. WEST.

"H. C. WARMOUTH, Governor of Louisiana."

Prolonged cheering followed the reading of the above. A message was then adopted appointing a Committee to investigate the conduct of the United States Marshal in connection with arresting the Governor and Representatives of the sovereign people of Louisiana, pronouncing such action an outrage, &c. About half past eleven the extra session of the House adjourned *sine die*. The members did not seem disposed to quit their seats, as the regular session would commence at twelve. The Speaker resigned his chair. The Carterites were expected to appear before the hour appointed for reassembling, but they remained away. Carter has also been expelled from the House during the extra session, and his seat as a member declared vacant, he could not be considered as a member of the Capitol. Instructions having been given to the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit no persons except members. Instructions, it is understood, were given not to admit Mr. Carter.

At twelve o'clock Speaker Brewster called the House to order. There was some delay, but a quorum was finally obtained. Governor Warmouth came in a few minutes earlier, had taken a seat and was conversing with one of the members. A perceptible stir was created in the lobby, and all eyes turned in the direc-tions, many looking as though they expected the Ku-Klux to appear. Their fears were soon relieved. The visitor was a staff officer from General Emory, in full uniform, with a message to the Governor, stating that the United States troops would co-operate with the State troops and Metropolitans in preserving order. Half an hour later Gen. Sully and staff called on the Governor, the General stating that he had been sent by General Emory to cooperate with the troops under the command in preserving the peace, and informing the Governor that his men were under arms on Jackson street, ready for any emergency. The Governor thanked the General, stating that he was glad to be able to say he fought to notify him that his troops would not be required, as he had just received word that everything was quiet. The officer, which clearly indicated that there would be no disturbance.

The Governor then alluded to was then read. It charges the Governor and his supporters with violent and revolutionary proceedings in seizing and holding possession of the hall of the House of Representatives; surreptitiously possessing themselves of the extra session of the General Assembly at five o'clock on the 3d inst., which was clearly illegal, as that hour was not a legal session and had only continued twelve o'clock noon on the 4th, and could not be legally assembled at any hour, even by the unanimous consent of the body; and closes by informing the Governor that the body has elected Speaker of the only legal House of Representatives," and the majority of its members who have adjourned with him, proceed to some other hall and go on with the business of legislation according to law, and duly report all of their action in full to the new premises.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow George W. Carter, under any circumstances, to enter the State House. A resolution was adopted that those members who made affidavit before the United States Commissioner, causing the arrest of some members, be excluded from the privileges of the House. The excluded members are Senators Sheridan, Kiernon and Wilson. A resolution was then introduced declaring the action in the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the House and Senate yesterday by the United States Marshal in severe terms. At one o'clock the House adjourned. A joint resolution will be introduced to-morrow requesting the Senate to agree to resign. The Warmouthites claim that they have fifty-eight members. There were only fifty-six present at the extra session this morning.

The Carterites met at No. 16 Royal street, only forty-eight members present. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in search of others. Several speeches were made denouncing the outrages, denouncing Gov. Warmouth's action in taking illegal possession of the State House, and bringing thereby a large force of armed Metropolitan police to overawe the members. Resolutions were then offered, showing the future objects of the Legislature:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in session duly convened, that whereas, false reports have been circulated as to the objects and purposes of the present unified action of the members and of members of the Republican party, opposed to the usurpations and misrule of Governor Warmouth, be it *resolved*, that it is the duty of this House to express fully and fairly the object of the present union.

Resolved, That the only and sole object of said united action is to defeat the nefarious schemes of Governor Warmouth, and secure the repeal or amendment, already proposed by the Democratic caucus, of the election and registration laws; second, the constabulary bill; third, the metropolitan police bill; fourth, the revenue law and the printing law.

Unanimously carried.

An immense concourse gathered on Royal street in the vicinity of the Carterite Legislature, and at one time a riot seemed imminent. A Sergeant-at-arms, with a squad of Metropolitans from the State House, appeared on Royal street in search of members who were quickly driven off. The Mayor opportunely arrived and made a speech counseling moderation. At two o'clock the militia State troops returned to the Custom House from Rampart street. At six this afternoon Metropolitans and militia are still on duty at Mechanics Institute.

In the Senate there was no quorum. Those present passed resolutions confirming the appointed authorities for arresting the State officers, etc., yesterday; denouncing such action as revolutionary and subversive of republican institutions. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to order the revenue cutter Wilderness to land at the city of New Orleans. The vessel is also alleged to be absent on said vessel may be brought into the Senate. Adjourned.

It is reported to-night that the Carterites will attempt to take forcible possession of the State House, but the quiet action to-day indicates a desire to avoid violence.

Pressure to Rupture a Boiler.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To the force to rupture a cylindrical boiler is the pressure on the diameter, or as the semi-circumference? I have contended for the latter in previous articles in the COMMERCIAL under the initials of T. W. B., and now continue to advocate that side, while the popular opinion is for the diameter. The diameter estimate separates the steam force (say for easy reference) into the horizontal and direct acting, to pull apart the top and bottom, and ignores the existence of the equal steam force acting vertically. Here we might rest the case until the neglected force is accounted for; but, waiving this for a fuller subject, I proceed to the proof and the explanatory minutiæ, an accurate result cannot be shown, but the correctness in principle of the two determinations made apparent, or more decidedly the failure of the diameter theory.

Let a ring of the boiler be taken for investigation, and divide it into four equal parts, and as the horizontal space H and O, and the vertical space T and B (top and bottom). If we then connect H and O by a cross tie, or brace, with the intent of relieving the direct horizontal pressure or pull, and thereby protect the ring at T or B, how respectable experts, and one truth is not in us"—for the connecting tie not only does not protect T and B from rupture, but insures it; for the forces, upward and downward, on spaces T and B are as much greater than the horizontal force at H and O as the force on is more powerful to burst a ring than an end pull is to part it; and is similarly action to a force on a stretched string, or the cable of a suspension bridge. The connecting tie of H and O does, to some extent, protect T and B from the horizontal pull, but more importantly sustains the on pressure due to H and O equally with that on T and B, which is to the horizontal pull as 5.36 to 1, and from which on pressure T and B are unprotected. THOS. W. BAKEWELL,

Pittsburgh, late of Cincinnati.

* As versed sine to arc, *inversely*.

All About Dancing Parties.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 4, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not often that your patience is called upon to endure a recital of the social doings of our quiet town, nor do we, in this letter, wish to say anything more than is absolutely necessary to correct the false impressions that would be formed by one's reading the prejudiced and incorrect account of the actions of our young folks, in the *Gazette*. It is to the COMMERCIAL, which has so long brought to our isolated little world the doings of our neighboring cities in the more busy haunts of life, that we now look for a little corner in which to vindicate ourselves.

The Brownsville correspondent of the *Gazette*, in attempting to vilify the persons who attend our evening parties, shows not only a wretchedly bad taste, but also a lamentable ignorance of our people. His taste is bad, in that he judges the graceful motions and manners of the present time, by the wretched jig dance and hoe-down of his native backwoods. His veracity is not only of his native backwoods. His veracity is not only of his native backwoods. His veracity is not only

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

SENATOR SHERMAN appears to have had no difficulty in securing a nomination from the Ohio Republican Legislative caucus. If at any time opposition existed to him, it did not show itself on this occasion, and although a slight defection would be fatal, we conclude that none need be expected, and that his re-election is rendered certain.

ON New Year's day, after the crowd had ceased to surge through the White House, Senator TRUMBULL called on Gen. GRANT and met with a cordial reception. It is evident that neither entertains the view which narrow minded persons in considerable numbers advance for general adoption, to wit: that a difference of opinion necessarily involves personal estrangement and preference for some other candidate to Gen. GRANT proof of political infidelity. The attempt to enforce the doctrine is not approbated by the President, who no doubt realizes that no good can result to him from tactics so proscriptive and unreasonable. Toleration is a virtue. Had it not been recognized Mr. LINCOLN would not have been President, nor Gen. GRANT himself, for both were nominated by setting aside candidates strong in the character, number and affection of their supporters.

THE complaint of the London *Advertiser*, whose hatred of the United States is of the most violent character, that in the formation of the treaty of Washington the English Commissioners had been completely outwitted—taken in connection with the assertion of General BUTLER, whose enmity toward England is of an equally bitter kind, that in the same matter the United States had been bound hand and foot—perhaps better than anything else indicates the general fairness and impartiality of that important treaty. BUTLER declares that war would be less injurious to the United States than a settlement of the claims between the two countries, and the *Advertiser* clamors for the withdrawal of the agreement on the ground that it is an insult to England. This is pretty good evidence that it embraces the golden mean of justice, and will probably cause it to be still more highly regarded by the moderate and sensible people alike of this country and of that.

SENATOR BUTLER, on taking his seat as President of the Senate, made some observations on the duty of the Legislature which, it is to be hoped, will be heeded. He said:

"We should all be actuated with a desire to secure a prompt dispatch of the necessary legislation, and of that only which is necessary, and an early adjournment. In view of the approaching Constitutional Convention and our quadrennial political struggle, let us commence the work of reform and make this session a model one for brevity, economy and wise legislation. We are admonished that the people mean the reform of all abuses, and let us earnestly begin the work."

By far the greater part of the session is usually consumed in special legislation. We are on the eve of reforming that abuse through constitutional action. It is to be hoped that this description of legislation will, by common consent, be deferred till the new Constitution shall have made suitable provision. Let us not aggravate the evil when it is about to be abolished. We trust that Speaker BUTLER's advice will become the rule of action.

THE fact begins to dawn on the minds of Senators and Representatives in Congress that, with reference to appointments, their occupation is gone, their "endorsement" which has long been their strongest hold—being worth now no more than that of other men. If nothing more than the destruction of this feature of the old appointing system is realized, it will be a great gain. We perceive that the *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that General GRANT, to make political capital, made haste to put the plan in operation and thereby endangered its success. We wish others would lay themselves open to this charge. If he had held back, we may safely assume that he would have been charged with desiring to defeat reform,—in fact, he was already taunted with this, when with one blow he struck down the old system. It is clear that if Civil Service Reform is to succeed at all, the people must come up to its support. Politicians, whatever they profess, don't like it; office seekers, especially the incompetent, which is the larger class, don't like it; and if Gen. GRANT derives any political advantage by the change, it must be from the support of the people.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a conscientious writer, with good opportunities of inside observation, but whose judgment and conclusions are not always to be implicitly relied on—the silence which the English papers have observed respecting Minister SCHENCK's connection with the Emma Mining Company has been partly due to the belief that his own countrymen would promptly rebuke him, and partly to a dislike to say or do anything which might offend the people of the United States at the moment when reciprocal good feeling had succeeded to years of recrimination. It is even stated that the English Foreign Office sent requests to the leading papers of the country to leave the case to be dealt with by American opinion, and that this request led to the suppression of much severe criticism of the course of the Minister. The correspondent avers, however, that there is not a man in England who does not believe General SCHENCK to have sold the credit of a public trust for a price, the only question asked being how much he received. This was written before General SCHENCK withdrew from the objectionable connection. Whether his withdrawal has restored him in English estimation remains to be seen. After all, before accepting as entirely true all that the above correspondent has written, it would be but reasonable to demand some supporting testimony.

For the first time, it is said, since the British conquest of Canada, that Dominion is without a solitary imperial soldier on her soil. All the English troops have been sent home, every military department has been closed, and the withdrawal of the mother country from military occupation of the colony is now complete. This policy was determined on by the British Ministry some four years ago, and has been gradually pursued ever since. The defence of Canada is now left solely to her own people. The active forces of the Dominion comprise about forty-five thousand men, while the reserve militia numbers between six and seven hundred thousand. Notwithstanding this, however, it is said that her sudden plunge into the new duties and responsibilities imposed by the disruption of the military bond connecting her with England, has created a considerable feeling of nervousness and anxiety as to the final upshot of the matter. So far as the United States is concerned there is not the slightest possible cause for alarm. It would be the height of folly for us to go to war for the possession of a country which cannot even now resist the impulse of gravitation toward us, and which in a few years may be had even without asking. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade, held in Montreal last Wednesday, Sir JOHN YOUNG, in advocating the construction of a new canal connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, said no boundary line should be allowed to interfere with or hinder the advancement of the public good. This sensible remark contains the reason and the prophecy of the ultimate annexation of the Dominion to the United States. Sir JOHN spoke more wisely and largely than he knew. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that Canada will not give herself any uneasiness, nor incur any expense on account of her next door neighbor. No harm is intended toward her, and it will not be very long before the adjoining farms will be thrown into one, anyhow.

ABOLITION OF STATE TAXES.

The Philadelphia *North American* calls upon the Legislature to abolish the existing State tax upon the net earnings of banks, mining, manufacturing and other companies, during its present session. Under the construction placed by the State officials and the State Courts upon the laws embracing this subject, these companies are at present required to render an account of their net earnings and pay a tax of five per cent. thereon, and then to render another account of their dividends, composed of those same earnings, and pay a similar tax on the dividends themselves, making an actual tax of ten per cent. on all the earnings of these various incorporated companies. The *North American* advocates the abolition of the tax on net earnings, not only on account of the wrongfulness and indefensibility of the practice of taxing the same capital twice, but also upon the ground that taxation of all industrial companies should be confined to the ordinary taxes upon their property.

Without discussing the question of the abstract right of the State to meddle with the earnings of these companies, the demand for repeal would seem to be reasonable and proper. It is the interest of the State not only to foster the growth and stability of those industrial companies already established in the State, but by wise and liberal legislation to increase their number as largely as possible, and to encourage outside capital to seek investment within our borders, and thus help to promote the greatness and prosperity of the State. Moreover, whatever may have been the financial necessity for the imposition of the tax in question at the time of the passage of the law, it cannot now be claimed to exist. The debt of the State has been so greatly reduced, and the general financial prospects of the Commonwealth are of so encouraging a character, that a considerable reduction of taxation could be made not only without inconvenience, but also with safety and propriety. Very fitly and forcibly, as we think, the Message of Governor GEARY points out the danger which menaces the productive and manufacturing interests of the State and Nation from the attacks of the free-traders upon the tariff, and gives expression to the hope that Congress will emphatically refuse to lend itself to their designs. The position of the Governor is a sound one. Adequate protection to American industry is essential to its prosperity, and there is not an argument which applies in favor of the extension of this fostering care by the National Government, which does not with equal force and pertinence apply to State legislation concerning the same subject. It is to be hoped the Legislature will promptly give to the matter the thoughtful and liberal consideration which its importance demands.

MERIT VERSUS KISMAT.

Whatever politicians of the war horse genus may think, or profess to think, Civil Service Reform is the great American question of our time. We call it a question in deference to popular usage, and because unfortunately even honest public opinion is somewhat divided on the subject. But in reality, to all who look at the subject apart from the many disturbing influences by which its consideration is beset, the necessity of some of the changes aimed at in the movement is so obvious and urgent as to lift the Reform out of the sphere of questionable things. In the judgment and purpose of the thoughtful and sound hearted people of the country, the present or rather the old method of filling the ranks of the Civil Service is clearly and irrevocably condemned and doomed, and even the degree of patience with which they are willing to wait for it is evidence of the confidence with which they expect the desired consummation.

Even if the offices were ably and honestly administered under the old method of appointment, the method must be pronounced a gigantic and intolerable evil in view merely of its mischievous influence upon the character of the people. Despotic government is well known to have great attractions for certain Asiatics. A rule under which a barber or a camel-driver may suddenly become grand vizier, and the social position of every man depends upon the caprice of the Sultan, or some favorite wife or concubine of the Padishah, seems to a numerous class the best possible government, while the same class regard with disgust a constitutional sovereign who is controlled by universal and recognized principles in the exercise of his administrative functions and in the bestowal of favors. Under the latter form, it is argued, *Kismat* or fortune has no chance; the ignorant and the humble must remain in the condition in which they have been placed by Allah, and every man is sternly subjected to those common laws by which Allah governs the world. A mistake in prudence or a lapse in honesty admits of no rectification, and the poor blunderer is doomed to pay to the uttermost, at least the temporal penalty of his faults. Not so under a despot. He also has his foibles and knows how to make allowance for the weak; he also has his passions, and by a skilfull or a lucky appeal to them, the most obscure, or the most frail, may rise to the most giddy heights of power and glory. In America as in Asia human nature is essentially the same, and for very many of our free and *un*enlightened citizens the old haphazard mode of furnishing functionaries to the civil service possesses the same charm which the capricious *regime* of a Sultan has for the Turk, and which the easy virtues of a Shah have for the Persian. It seems to us a fine and blessed thing in our country—that "career" always "open to the talents," however infinitesimal or unadapted to ordinary pursuits they or it may be. It seems a most comfortable thing to meditate upon when despondent in recollection of failures in manifold attempts, that *Kismat* probably still has somewhat political in store for us, and that there may be an opening to lucrative as well as respectable employment in the service of the people, even for one whose incompetence to serve himself has been most clearly demonstrated. Indeed, with a friend or two inside politics, no man who shows that he comprehends and appreciates the obligations of friendship—not as defined by CICERO but in the current saying, "one good turn deserves another," whatever his intellectual or moral deficiencies may be, has heretofore had any reason to despair of official honors and emolument. They may have been small, but under certain circumstances small favors are thankfully received. The evils flowing from the existence of this perpetually open refuge can be secrets to no reflecting mind. The injury positive and negative inflicted by the system on the really competent and worthy majority of the civil service, would alone be sufficient to justify the demand for reform. But the evil done in that direction is trifling in comparison with the demoralization produced by it among the young men of the country, and indeed among that entire section of the population who are tempted by political prospects to despise or neglect those laws which regulate the ordinary currents of human prosperity and adversity.

Thanks to the good sense and patriotism of a majority of the people, the odious, unjust and in every way mischievous system is not destined much longer to bring forth its pernicious fruits among us. Partial reforms introduced in some Washington offices already commend themselves by useful results, and the general system initiated with the present year may be confidently expected to confirm the arguments of reformers by the force of practical example. Two results, each of them beneficent in tendency, will certainly flow from the complete establishment of the system just introduced. In consequence of the rigorous examination for admission to official position, the functionaries appointed to all places of most trust and importance, will be persons whose education has been a reality and not a sham. We need hardly say that thousands of the so-called educated men of the country have little other claim to the name than the attested fact that they have enjoyed certain opportunities of culture, advantages of which they have made small if any use. This class, it is well known, have hitherto furnished numerous recruits to the ranks of office-hunters, and it is impossible to tell how much their incompetence and escapades have contributed to disparage liberal education in the estimation of superficial observers. In future they will be less aspiring. Now, though men of excellent education are sometimes rogues, it is still true that sound culture is, in general, no untrustworthy guaranty of exemption from vices of the sort most detrimental to the public service. An able writer lately ascribed the admitted efficiency and integrity of the German civil service largely to the fact that its members are exclusively taken from the best educated class of the country. Another result of the new system will, of course, be the creation of a vigorous *esprit de corps* among the permanent servants of the government. In any body of men the presence of no other quality can ever compensate the absence of the comprehensive sentiment thus designated. Pride in their fraternity is as necessary as pride in their work, and when combined with the hope of preferment for patient continuance in well doing, it can hardly fail to produce desirable effects that will soon be manifest to the most prejudiced onlooker.

Newburyport (Mass.) has a natural prodigy in the shape of a canary bird that sung for five years, was silent six years, and now, at the age of thirteen, has begun to sing with all the fervor and brilliancy of youth.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The year 1872 contains fifty-two Sundays, September and December each begins on a Sunday; January, April and July on Monday. October is the only month beginning on Tuesday. February begins and ends on Thursday; consequently we have five Thursdays, which will not occur again until the year 1920. The year 1871 began on Sunday and ended on Sunday. This will occur again in 1882, and every eleventh year thereafter.

On a farm at Ogdensburg, New York, owned by one Axtell, a two year old Ayrshire bull and a yearling ram recently fought a desperate battle, which continued two days at short intervals. In the last round the bull was knocked completely out of time and fell dead, having succumbed to the fearful butting of his lighter but more active assailant.

The annual mortality report for the city of New York shows the number of deaths in the year to have been 26,941—a decrease of 425 from the number in 1870. Of this number there were 61 homicides, 105 suicides, and 5,247 deaths from zymotic diseases.

The corporation of London seems to conduct its business in a rather peculiar manner. Some time since an error of £20 was found in one of the corporation accounts, whereupon a professional accountant was called in to investigate it, and his bill amounts to £682. It would have been better to have charged the £20 to profit and loss at once.

The wife of Thomas Ducey, of Lowel, Ill., a gentleman who was ninety years old last March, recently presented him with a daughter, making the thirty-fourth child he had born to him. Twenty-seven years ago he came to this country with eleven children, leaving three behind in England. His first wife soon died and he married a second, by whom he had seventeen children. He is now living with his third wife who has borne him three, who have already grand-nephews.

The colored residents of Madison and Macoupin counties, Illinois, it is said, are making extensive preparations for emigrating to the States bordering on the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. These emigrants are thrifty, industrious, free-born Africans, and are farmers, mechanics and laborers. They are going with their families to the South, intending to make that region their home. This movement has not been undertaken without due deliberation and examination, as some of the most intelligent and trustworthy of the colored people were sent down South for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs, and the inducements to emigration.

From the New Orleans journals we learn that in that city there are six establishments with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed, the product being one hundred thousand tons per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

The following statistics show the religious condition of Europe: The number of Roman Catholics is 148,000,000—25,500,000 in France, 25,000,000 in Austria, 26,000,000 in Italy, 16,000,000 in Spain, and 14,500,000 in Germany; Greek Catholics, 70,000,000—54,000,000 in Russia, 5,000,000 in Turkey, 4,000,000 in Roumania, and 3,000,000 in Austria; Protestants, 71,000,000—25,000,000 in Germany, 24,000,000 in England, 5,500,000 in Sweden and Norway, 4,000,000 in Russia, and 3,500,000 in Austria; Jews, 4,300,000—1,700,000 in Russia, 822,000 in Austria, 1,000,000 in Hungary, and 500,000 in Germany.

From Greece we learn that public improvements are being agitated. A project for constructing a railway in the Peloponnesus has lately been recommended to the government. It is to have its maritime terminus at Armyro, a small port in the Gulf of Kalamata, from which the oil of Mafna and the silk, figs and oranges of Messenia are exported in small vessels. The imports are now and are likely to remain inconsiderable. It is proposed that this work should be entirely executed by Greek money, and that no foreign capitalists should be allowed to share in so profitable an enterprise.

At first only four of the lads were condemned to death at Havana, but the court considered that number too small, and it was determined to draw four more by lot. It so happened that the two Bermudez brothers were drawn. One of the Judges, Apoinar del Rain, exclaimed: "This is horrible! How can we snatch two sons away from one mother!" and one of the Bermudez brothers was condemned to death, the other to the chain-gang. Young Verdugo, who was shot, was with his mother at the church of Nostra Senora del Pilar when the supposed desecration of the grave took place, and another victim, the little fellow Lleray Medina, was with his family at Matanzas.

It is probable that not less than five hundred lives were lost in the Chicago fire. Over one hundred bodies have been recovered, nearly all of which have been identified, and the work of clearing away the ruins is still far from completion. In the swift rush of the flames hundreds of people were unquestionably consumed so completely as not to leave even a vestige of bone, or even ashes, to tell their fate. Letters of inquiry for missing friends are still coming in in great numbers, and the publication of them has been the means of tracing many persons who were supposed to be lost.

The Governor of West Virginia has issued a proclamation announcing the names of the delegates elected to the Convention to revise the present Constitution of the State, or to prepare a new one, for submission to the vote of the people. Of the seventy-eight delegates chosen, twelve are Republicans and sixty-six Democrats. The Convention is to meet at the State Capitol in Charleston on the 16th instant.

A startled fawn recently fled for protection from the hounds into the door-yard of a Virginia mansion, where a beautiful girl of sixteen summers was sitting. The deer approached her with intuitive trust, and looked piteously into her mild blue eyes. The maiden, however, contrary, to all traditions, slaughtered the animal with a carving knife.

A number of books and other articles having been imported, free of duty, ostensibly for the use of a Roman Catholic society, and having afterward been distributed to priests and others for use outside of the church, the question has arisen as to their present liability for duty. A case of this description having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, the question will shortly be decided.

The publication of the ten volumes of the works of Senator Sumner is an undertaking of greater magnitude than at first supposed. When begun, two and a half years ago, it was thought by Mr. S. that four volumes would be ready for subscribers in as many months, but the work of revising, examining, &c., has been so assisted by two eminent scholars, is a slow one and the subscribers have as yet only received two volumes.

At the Postoffice of Alexandria, in Minnesota, is a letter, which is rapidly making the circuit of the world. It started from Paris, France, in November, directed to George Courtney, Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers, Shepherd's Bush, Alexandria. It has been in Alexandria, Virginia, Louisiana, and Alabama, and finally arrived in Minnesota. The Postmaster, having ascertained that there is a Shepherd's Hotel in Alexandria, Egypt, concluded to forward the stray billet to that destination. By the time it reaches the land of Pharaohs it will have passed through an interesting variety of population and climate.

A young man committed suicide in New York a few days ago in a frenzy caused by supposed neuralgia. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that bony spikes were growing from the inside of his skull and piercing the brain. These spikes were as sharp as needles, and the doctor who was conducting the examination was seriously wounded by one of them.

Before the Italian war Europe had fifty-six States, while now it has only eighteen, with a total superficial area of 179,362 square miles, and a population of 300,900,000. Of these the German Empire comprises 8,888 square miles, and a population of 40,100,000, according to the census of 1867. Dividing Europe into nationalities, there are 82,200,000 of the Slavonic race, 97,900,000 of the Latin races, and 93,500,000 of the Germanic race.

PERSONAL.

George Hudson, known as the "railway king," died in England, December 15, but the telegraphers were so much occupied with the condition of the Prince of Wales at that time, that they did not notice the fact, and the news came by mail. Mr. Hudson has been a member of Parliament, and was at the hight of his famous financial operations about 1845. Of late years he had been in straitened circumstances, and in 1859 his friends got up a subscription for him, on the proceeds of which he has since lived.

In Chicago they find out everything the Duke Alexis says or thinks and then print it. For instance, the following about the ladies: "I have not seen the Chicago ladies yet," says Alexis, regretfully, "but if they compare favorably with the other ladies I have seen in the country, it will be a compliment. The New York ladies are the handsomest I have seen; the Philadelphia ladies the most stately and physically the most—what you call it?—*superbe*, and the Boston ladies are the most refined and intellectual—the best educated ladies I ever encountered, on the whole, I suppose. You American men are more like Englishmen than I had anticipated—though you are of the same stock. You are only a little sharper and more quick in your decisions and movements."

Dr. Platt denies that he wrote the letter lately printed, signed by his name, declaring that "Artemus Ward" did not perpetrate his own jokes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton in a recent letter upon the question of woman suffrage, among other things says: No depraved or vapid women have ever yet identified themselves with this movement. When dignified, noble women are secured in the right of suffrage, there will be a sacredness thrown around this great act of American citizenship, and the place where it is consummated. We shall not vote in some rough board shanty, through an old window shutter, or at a corner grocery, or some low rum-hole; but we shall assemble in the churches or some beautiful temples dedicated to liberty and equality, and with prayers and thanksgiving, assume these high responsibilities, and the election days will be like the holy feasts of the Jews in Jerusalem. If we fear the ignorant votes of the depraved classes, all we have to do is to surround ourselves with an atmosphere of such purity as they instinctively avoid.

Mr. Thomas Hughes writes in the December *Macmillan* that "the average American citizen is one of the most reserved, taciturn, and matter-of-fact of mortals."

Miss Kate Stanton, in her essay "Whom to Marry," gives the following advice: First to men: "Marry a large woman, one who wears at least a No. 5 shoe; marry a healthy widow with healthy children, rather than a young girl, for she has had the advantage of experience; but, best of all, marry an old maid, though she is difficult of access." To women: "Marry a healthy man, especially a fat man, round like a pumpkin; but don't marry a gossipy man unless he is a reporter or editor, who is forced professionally to be a gossiper. Above all, don't marry. I also said," "a drunkard, a gambler, a quack doctor, or a defamer of women."

A gentleman recently asked the veteran actor, Charles Matthews, who is now sixty-eight, how he managed to preserve his youthful spirits and vigor so well. "Well," said the comedian, "I've lived a pretty free life, but I always made it a rule to have eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four. No matter where I was or what the temptation, I would have my sleep. And then I always eat four good sound meals a day." "But are you not a great smoker?" "Well, no; not so very much of a smoker. I begin every morning, it is true; but then I leave off at night."

Fitzgerald tells this story in his book about the Kembles: One time when Kemble was playing Coriolanus a raw actor forgot his part at the passage "For that he has envied against the people, seeking means to pluck away their power;" and after standing at Kemble satisfied, "And that he is always going about the streets, making every one uncomfortable." After the play the fellow apologized. But Kemble, gazing at him for a moment with ineffable scorn, exclaimed, in tones which spoke a volume, "Beast!"

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that a compulsory educational law for that city will be introduced into the Legislature this winter and strongly urged. The *Press* thinks the principle is a sound one and object patriotic.

Warning Words.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character may be generated at this season; and secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold winter months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the spring miasma, and the subsequent depressing heat of summer. It is therefore advisable, in fact essential, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present known, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless and the most agreeable. The temperature of winter would be in itself a glorious tonic, if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. These must be guarded against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood, and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the threefold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time.

PURE FAMILY DRUGS,

PURE FAMILY DRUGS.

PURE FAMILY DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by competent persons, and the lowest possible prices charged.

PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES of all kinds.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all descriptions, guaranteed Genuine and of my own importation, for medicinal purposes.

THE PUREST OLIVE OIL

For Medicinal and Table Use, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SEMINARY,

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education.

For Circular, please address

tths J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.

Steubenville Female Seminary.

This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of forty-three years for obtaining a good education. The classes are small, and the teachers number of similar grade and facilities—little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.

The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.

Send for Catalogue to

Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.

tths

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English. Is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1872.

NOTICE FOR WRITING—

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until 12TH INST., inclusive, for Transcribing from the Duplicates as returned by the Surveyor, January—

Ninety-nine (99) Office Duplicates for Taxes of 1872.
Ninety-nine (99) School Duplicates for Taxes of 1872.
Ninety-nine (99) Treasurer's Duplicates for Taxes of 1872.

Books and information will be afforded on application. By direction of County Commissioners,

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PROPOSALS

FOR

ARMY TRANSPORTATION ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Chicago, Ill., 360 Wabash ave., Jan. 1, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office on or before noon, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, February 15, 1872, for the Transportation of Government Troops and Supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., from March 20 to October 31, 1872.

Each Proposal must be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of $10,000 00 executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by the party in the sum of $10,000 00 for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Lists of specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, form of contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of proposal, can be had by applicants to this office, or to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Neb.; or Sioux City, Iowa, and no bid will be entertained unless accompanied by, and based upon, the list of specifications and requirements in force at the time of contract referred to. Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the party bidding be present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all cases for which it is awarded to him.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Freehold Bank and Building Association

DECEMBER 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Mortgages, &c.	$325,747 88
Real Estate	2,000 00
Office Furniture	2,176 15
Cash on hand and in Bank	81,536 01
	$426,136 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$160,169 09
Interest and Discounts	3,291 71
Profit and Loss	802 25
Dividends Unpaid	252 50
Dividend No. 3	7,000 00
	$426,136 80

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary and Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, Auditing Committee, do hereby certify that we have counted the money, examined the Mortgages and Accounts of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

C. L. MAGEE,
C. E. SPEER,
T. H. PHELPS,
Auditing Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

DECEMBER 30, 1871.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	611,306 50
Contingent Fund	49,234 39
	$735,575 89

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$611,628 76
Bills Receivable	38,478 98
Office Fixtures	476 89
Cash	51,442 15
	$735,575 89

D. E. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

JOHN SCOTT,
C. ZUG,
F. KAHM.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1872.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS, BINDERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

Blank Books,

PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Bank, Railroad and Mercantile Printing,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

Emerson's Clip and File,

For Instantaneously Filing and Binding.

AGENTS FOR

CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S well known PRINTING INKS, WADE & CO.'s Celebrated COLORED INKS, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices, at

No. 145 Wood Street.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.

NEW ENTERPRISE SALOON

NO. 106 WOOD STREET.

F. E. CANAVAN, Proprietor.

Open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 midnight. MEALS at all hours.

OYSTERS received daily by express from Baltimore.

The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the Choicest Brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Special attention given to MIXED DRINKS.

The Best Brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale at the Bar.

The ENTERPRISE will be properly conducted, and is a first-class Saloon in every respect

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—

The Partnership heretofore existing between KNABLE & PICKING, has this day, December 14th, 1871, been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. KNABLE retiring. The business will be carried on at the same place, No. 23 Smithfield street, by S. F. PICKING, who has the books of the late firm for settlement.

W. W. KNABLE,
S. F. PICKING.

January 1, 1872.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.

LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

S. F. PICKING,

SUCCESSOR TO

KNABLE & PICKING,

Wholesale Confectioner,

No. 23 Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN & CAUGHEY, Iron Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved. GEORGE S. BRYAN, on retiring from his former connection, takes pleasure in commending to the confidence of his friends his late partner.

GEO. S. BRYAN.
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the friends of the late firm, that he will continue the business under the name,

JOHN A. CAUGHEY,

Iron Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS AND IRON ORES,

113 WATER STREET,

And is prepared to afford correspondents the usual facilities in advances on consignments.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LUPE & CO., has been dissolved this day, by limitation, the death of GEORGE J. DUFF having occurred during the interim. The business of the late firm will be settled by WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO.

M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
Surviving Partners.

January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into Partnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the General Hardware Business, at the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.

M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
JOHN D. CHERRY.

January 1, 1872.

M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business will be settled by the surviving partners, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID M'CANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 18[illegible], entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID M'CANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID M'CANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash; and that the said partnership is to commence in the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
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NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

FLORAL OIL.

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FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleansing and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less rancid, and in time become offensive to others. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Waxes" under fancy names, made from the rank and fetid filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils alone are best adapted for a Dressing. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils, and when used judiciously produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by CHARLES ABEL & CO., Messrs. ABEL & CO., Chemists and Perfumers, of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons, BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. O. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
H. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1872.

In local stocks there is a decided improvement. We hear of a sale of Columbia at 25, and later strongly held at 27. This advance seems occasioned by the strike of a new well on the company's property at Parkers, and the dividend which will be declared this month. Allegheny Valley sevens are advanced to 91 and accrued interest.

The new Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock was called to-day, and opened at 88¼ offered with sales reported at 88⅝ and a rather wide margin in the opinion of buyers and sellers. The price asked was based on the quotation of Fort Wayne, which is exactly the same stock as Pittsburgh, and the two will no doubt soon be at the same figure. If we are correct in this opinion, Cleveland is certainly a good purchase.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	110
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110	110	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼	112½
U. S. 10-40s of 1867 (new)	111¼	111¼	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
Golds	109¾	109¾	109¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupon 6s	109½
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	110
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	109¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Pacific Railroad	106½
Central Pacific Railroad	87
Currency Pacifics	109

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 5, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Pacific Mail	55	55	55	55	55	55
Western Union Tele'h	68¾	68¾	69	68¾		
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	55¾	54¾	55	54¾	55	55
Adams Express		95		95		
Wells Fargo Express		56		56		
American Express		64		64		
United States Express		96		96		
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
New York Central scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	90¾	92¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	88	88	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northwestern	69	69	69	69	69	69
Do. preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	56	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Fort Wayne		96	96	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Chicago and Alton		117		117		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie		13¾		14		
Harlem						
New Jersey Central		108¾		108¾		
	12:00 M.	2:15 P.M.				
Tennessee State bonds	63½	63¾				
Do. new	63¾	63¾				
South Carolina, July	23	23				
South Carolina, April	23	23				
New Orleans, consol	76¼	76¼				

Gold 1-16 for carrying.
Money 7 per cent. ad commission.
New stock.

There seems no logic however in the stock market, for in face of fearful rates of interest, the market has steadily advanced, and to-day, with money becoming more easy, there was a very serious *slump* in some of the favorite stocks.

The value of the exports from the port of Philadelphia to foreign ports, during the year 1871, was $20,688,551, as will be seen from the following table:

Nationality.	Number.	Value of Cargo.	Tonnage.
American	378	$5,266,431	158,879
British	392	7,758,302	151,322
German	65	2,294,316	33,756
Spanish	15	767,579	12,259
French	1	14,450	368
Dutch	2	67,980	792
Italian	23	435,762	8,120
Belgian	4	147,257	2,930
Danish	6	146,886	2,449
Portuguese	3	164,159	3,083
Nicaraguan	1	20,530	289
Swedish and Norwegian	67	2,097,222	30,886
Total	579	$20,688,551	406,343

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	88¾
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	27
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¾
New Jersey Railroad	167
Reading	111¾

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour dull; extra western $7 25@8 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $7 00@8 25 for State; $7 25@7 62 for Indiana and Ohio. Wheat firm; State and western red $1 54@1 60; white $1 70@1 75. Rye 86c. Corn firm; new yellow Southern mixed western 71@73c. Oats steady; white 53@55c; mixed 50c. Coffee firmer; Rio 21@22c. Molasses quiet. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum in quiet; refined, 22½c. Whisky dull at 96c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 5, 1872.

REMARKS—We have few changes to note in prices, the tendency of the various rules are very uniform, and comparatively speaking, dull, though not more so, than was to have been expected at this season of the year. The opening of navigation will infuse new life into trade, and as soon as the coal fleet reaches its destination and the blockaded freights along the rivers reaches us, business will revive, and an early and heavy spring trade may be confidently anticipated. Below will be found the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading houses quote as follows: Soda ash, refined 4¼@4½c; common 4@4¼c; potash 9@10c; pearls 10¼@11c ₱ ₱.

APPLES—Sales choice to fancy $4 to $4 50 per bbl; common to good at $2 50 to $3 00 per bbl. Lady apples $2 ₱ box—none offering.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales choice at 60c to 65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 50c to 55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts 112 packages. Prices weak and market dull; sales choice table at 22@23c; fair to good 20@22c; common 14@16c.

BAGGING—Very limited supply in market, especially of prime navy. We note sales at $2 00@2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand with sales reported at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9@12c ₱ ₱.

BROOMS—In good demand at the following rates: Fancy $2 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $2 25 and $3 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported active. It will be seen that prices of leading articles are a shade lower. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13½@14c; sugar-cured shoulders, 8¾@9c; plain do, 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef, 12c. Mess pork $25 00; ham sausage 11c. Lard in tierces 10½; buckets 11@11¾c. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg.

CIDER—Reas XXX $12 ₱ bbl; extra cured $8@10. Demand active.

CANDLES—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CANDY—Stuart's standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CHEESE—Ieeeipts 71 boxes. Prices are firm at the following figures: New York Goshen 16¾@18c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio Factory 14@14½c; Dairy 13½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12@13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $2 25@3 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 bags 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4¾, 5@5¾c ₱ ₱. Receipts 84.

HOMINY—$5 00@5 50 per barrel.

FRUITS—Domestic and foreign dried apples 7¾@8¾c; peaches, bright new halves, 11c; old 10c; mixed 8¾@9¾c; quarters 7@8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 9c; layer raisins per box $3 25@3 50; half box $2 00; valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

FLOUR—The supply continues light and sales are made of fresh at 37@38c per doz; pickled 28@30c per dozen.

FLOUR—The stock is increasing, though no change in prices has yet taken place. We quote as follows: Snow Drift at $7 75 ₱ bbl; Lily Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin, fluky, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₱ cwt; $2 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 75c@1c to the trade; from store in a small way 85@85c; mixed 40a 60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line is improving, and we note more activity amongst our wholesale dealers. Coffees are quite firm at our quotations, and buyers may look for another advance as any day, the receipts being so small from Rio. Sugars are firm and in demand, especially Louisiana, they being relatively cheaper than the Porto Rico or Cuban sugars; refined sells slowly, but at our full quotations. Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Sugars.—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 11¾c; cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12¼c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10¾@11c; Cuba sugars Boyd's New Orleans sugar, 75 hds, 9¾c; good to c; prime 10¼c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Sugar-house, very prime, the following qualations: Fancy 36c; prime 35c; good 34c; fair 32@33c; Cuba 29@30c; Lagunara 28@29c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 26a 28c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder, 60c; Perfection, 60c; White Honey, 63c; Extra Silver, 55c; Red Head, 50c; Lavender, 45c; Common, 35-40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop, 50c; new crop, 60; Prime, 55c; Choice, 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Patna, 8½c.

Spices—Pepper, grain, 24c; pure ground, 30c; Cassia bark, 50c; Cloves, 22c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	863	Corn, sacks	650
Oats, sacks	1,000	Rye, sacks	340
Barley, sacks	170		

The looker for advance in the receipts on the opening of river have not yet got over their first appearance, but will ere long. We find no reason to change our figures and continue to express the wheat at $1 50@1 55. Oats dull at 41@46c for mixed to white in round lots. Corn—car by car load at 63@65c in bulk; sacked, 65@70c. Barley—quiet and unchanged at 93@96c. Barley—there is little demand, the nominal rates being 95@98c for spring, and 90@ 95c for fall.

HAY—Sales at 22@30 ₱ ton for baled.

HOPS—Sales of new 17s at 60@70c ₱ ₱; old 70s 80@84c ₱ ₱.

POTATO—Although the market is bare the demand is limited and prices nominally as follows: Dressed chickens and fowls, 12@13c; turkeys 16a18c; ducks 14a16c; geese 14a15c ₱ ₱.

HUSKS—Wanted at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₱ ₱.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; swingled $300.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra 83@85c; No. 2 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88@90c.

LEAD—Imported white lead 9¾ cut 9¾ cut; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's, Slocomb's and Wright's brands are held at 12c ₱ ₱; Anderson's held at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middles $2 00 ₱ 100 lbs; seconds $1 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted meal $2 00@2 25.

ONIONS—Sales common reds at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; yellow, $3 25@3 50.

POTATOES—We note sales peachblows, in good condition, at 80@90c ₱ bushel.

PICKLES—Sales at 8@10 cents ₱ ₱.

RIVAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of 4-lb cans at $2 50; 8-lb, $4 50; 1-lb cans, $1 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; timothy $3 50@4 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee 4½c ₱ ₱.

SODA ASH—Sales at 4½c.

VENISON—We quote saddles at 16a20c ₱ ₱; hams 12c ₱ ₱; gross weight.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines weaker at 95c; common receipts 50 bbls; receipts of rectifying $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

REMARKS—The market is entirely devoid of animation, dealers reporting prices the same as the day previous prices. There was but little inclination manifested to operate for any delivery, and we quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

The asking rates are as follows: Spot 10¼allc; January 10¼allc; February 10¾allc. Parkers—$8 80 ₱ bbl.

Sales—1 barge 1,400 bbls at 10c.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note, holders asking for spot 22c; January 22½c; February 22½c; January to March 23c; January to June 24c. Holders were firm at these prices;

[By Western Union Telegraph]

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Market yesterday opened strong and buoyant with offers at $4 65 on the upper road. Following are the

Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot.....4 65
4,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first quarter.....4 65
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first half.....4 55
800 bbls Petroleum Center, spot.....4 10
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center, spot.....4 05
4,000 bbls Oil City.....4 30

NEW YORK, January 5, closing of the 4th—Market very quiet, holders remaining firm in their views on account of moderate supplies. Crude in bulk 13¾c, refined 23¾c; cases 28¾c. For Philadelphia delivered the demand is steady, without particular change in prices; no trade of consequence is reported; refined is held at 23@23½c for spot.

OIL CITY, January 5.—Market quiet; sellers on lower road held at $4 05@4 10; 47 gravity, at Oil City, held at $4 25@4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market firm; S. W. fineprice crude 13c; prime 27c; January 22¼@; February 23¾c; March 13¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—January 22@22¼c; January to June 23¼c; crude 12c.

OIL CITY, January 5.—Market quiet at $4 20a4 50.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 4.—Market quiet and firm at $5 80.

TIDIOUTE, January 5.—Market quiet at $5 90.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Refined petroleum firm, with a fair demand at 23¾c for spot, and 23¼@23½c for balance of month. Crude nominal at 13¼c in bulk. No inquiry.

TITUSVILLE, January 5.—Market quiet and nominal at $5 97½; 48 gravity held at $6 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 5.—Market dull at $4 50@4 75.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 5.—Market quiet and dull at $4 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
John Galley	Standard Oil Works	222
John Galley	Liberty Oil Works	160
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	154
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	456
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	222	Liberty Oil Works	160
Cosmos Oil Works	154	Peerless Oil Works	456
Vesta Oil Works	80		
Total			1,072

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY, SATURDAY, January 4, 1872.

Livingston Bros., 150 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 422 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,031

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 284 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been heavy. Advices recently received from the East report the market at New York again out of sorts. Under this influence, coupled with free arrivals, the market here has declined 25c since our last report, making prices now fully 50c ₱ 100 lbs, lower than at the first of the week. Cattle to-day sold rather slow, buyers bearing down on the market and refusing to purchase unless at concessions which in most cases were obtained. Following are the rates current: Extra 1,200 lbs and over, $6 25; Extra 1,200 lbs, $6@6 25; Good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 50; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 00; Bull, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue light. The market remains firm with no quotable change since our last report. The demand is rather active and offerings find ready purchasers at prices quoted below. To-day the best grades of hogs are selling 50c ₱ 100 lbs higher than this day one week ago. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80@4 90; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 60@4 65; rough to common, $4 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep were fair to-day. The market since our last report is a little better. On Wednesday it was reported slow and prices about ¼c lower, but with a fair demand and improved feeling. Sheep to-day sold at pretty near last week's figures, most ever thing is sold and the principal dealers have left for the east. The following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; good to prime, 95 to 99 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 75 to $5 25; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25 to $ 25.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 6, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms for December 1871, as reported to us by the various railroads, taken from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL; also, a comparison table with previous years.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 1869.	Dec. 1870.	Dec. 1871.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	263	1,289	1,331
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	448	542	573
Penna. Central Railroad	506	477	683
Allegheny Valley Railroad	75	81	141
Western Penna R. R.			51
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. R. R.			67
Pittsb'g & Connellsville R. R.	45	78	179
Pittsburgh & St. Louis R. R.			69
Total, cars	1,857	2,467	3,023
Tonallons	18,570	24,670	33,130

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.m	3	Hallman & H. m	916
Do. In Alleghany	122	Brown & Co,m	477
J. W. Porter, m	28	Bryan & Caughey, m	32
Reese, Graff & Co., m	14	Bryan & Caughey, o	9
Superior Mills, m	34	Coleman, R. & Co., m	24
Union Mills, m	22	Zug & Co m	55
Pittsb. Forge Co., m	28	Pittsb. Forge Co., o	7
Harbaugh, M. & O. m	21	Lewis, B. D & Co, m	43
Loomis & Co., m		S. J. Wood, Sons & Co., m	25
Rodgers & B., m	10	J. Moorhead, m	50
Hays, McC. & Co., m	37	Hallman & Mc'g, m	13
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	43	Lewis, O. & P., m	15
Shoup, C. & Co., m	14	Graff, B. & Co., m	6
Various consignees, m	26	Cambria Iron Works, m	15
Total			1,979

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	6	T. W. Porter	130
Jones & Laughlins	22	J. Moorhead	167
Hay & Wister	6	Brown & Gaugher	59
J. Reather	113	J. Woods, Son & Co.	37
Hallman & H	13	Lloyd & Black	10
Brown & Co	2		
Total			663

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Bbls.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	197				197
Hussman & H.		6			6
Carnegie, K. & Co		12			12
Moorhead & Co		28			28
Williams Cuttle & Co		9			9
Brown & Co		10			12
Wharton, Bros. & Co		33			33
Wilson, Glass & Co		16			16
Reese, Graff & Co		19			27
Graff, Bennett & Co		9			8
Pittsburgh Bolt Works		12			12
McKnight & Co		8			8
Zug & Co		2		12	14
Nimick & Co		74		18	32
Wm Smith				4	4
Park, Bros		8			8
Bryan & Co		10			10
Pittsburgh Forge Co		5			5
J. Moorhead		35		23	58
Coleman, R. & Co		15			15
Union Mills				7	7
Spang, C. & Co		4		6	10
Graff, Bennett & Co		12		7	19
Byers, McC. & Co		4		3	7
Various consignees		7	2	6	15
Total		429	51	108	579
December, 1870		413	15	114	542

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Byers, M. & Co	4	Lewis, B. & Co	2
J. W. Porter	1	Dilworth, P. & Co	7
Nimick & Co	3	Brown & Co	1
J. Moorhead	4	Graff, Bennett & Co	3
Various	5	Hallman & H	20
Total			60

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	68	Reese, Graff & Co	8
Byers, McC. & Co	9	Brown & Co	8
Lewis, O. & P	9	Anderson & Woods	18
Nimick & Co	11	McKnight, P. & Co	1
H. Woodsides	7	Various	6
Total			141

WESTERN PENN. RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B. & Co	13	Spang, C. & Co	10
J. Reamer	30		
Total			53

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hallman & H.	1	Childs & Bro	7
J. Painter & Son	22	Lewis, O. & P	9
Total			179

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

Receipts of bituminous coal smelted and anthracite from both sections, during the past week, were generally required to fill previous contracts. There are but few transactions to report during the week. The producers being well sold ahead of their production, are unwilling to enter into contracts at present rates for future delivery. Without any change to note in prices, we are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

50 tons gray forge to arrive	$40 00—4 m
150 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons white forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
50 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
50 tons close grey iron mottled	39 00—4 m
50 tons white	38 00—4 m
50 tons foundry, from yard	40 00—4 m

Eastern Anthracite.

480 tons Chichie's forge at furnace	$35 00—cash
100 tons Cumberland, from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons close grey forge from yard	39 00—5 m
100 tons close grey, white and mottled, at furnace	38 00—4 m
200 tons ex. forge, favorite brand, from yard	39 00—cash
20 tons No 2 foundry from yard	40 50—4 m
100 tons white mottled at furnace	40 00—4 m
50 tons No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
50 tons No 1 foundry at furnace	41 50—4 m
20 tons No 2 foundry at furnace	34 50—cash
20 tons white at furnace short at furnace	33 00—4 m
20 tons No 1 foundry	41 00—4 m
30 tons No 2 foundry	40 00—cash
200 tons white at furnace	36 00—cash
25 tons mottled to arrive	38 50—4 m

Youghiogheny Coke.

150 tons gray forge..... $40 00—4 m

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B & Co, m	2	Lindsay & McC., m	5
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	5	Spang, Chalfant & Co, m	2
Lewis, O & P, m	2	Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	11
Nimick & Co, m	17	Wharton & Bro, o	1
Hallman & H, m	3	Hussman & H, m	2
J W Porter, m	10	Singer, N & Co, o	2
Union Mills, m	8	Byers McC. & Co, o	2
Brown & Co, m	1		
Total			73

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead, m	22	Bryan & C., m	3
J W Porter, m	1	Hallman & H., m	1
J Reamer, m	5	Brown & Co, m	1
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4		
Total			43

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
H. Woodsides, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4	Carnagie, K & Co, o	4
Meredith, F & Co, o	4	Coleman R & Co, o	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	4	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
Brown & Co, o	3	Dilworth, P & Co, o	1
Moorhead & Co, o	3	Reese, Graff & Co, o	1
Total			26

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

January 2—The long accumulated piles of pig iron on our wharf now have a chance of being diminished, and shippers are preparing to take advantage of the recent resumption of navigation.

Trade remains inactive.

Furnaces mostly doing well.

Lawrence has gone out of blast, but for a short time only.

Monitor will meet her stock.

In the city the foundry are all silent as we write. Mears, Gibaber & Co. will resume moulding in about ten days. The Ironton Mill resumes on Thursday. Lawrence on Monday next, while the Belfont goes to work at once.

Mr. A. W. Hoskins has retired from the firm of S. B. Hempstead & Co., of Hanging Rock, and the business of their foundry will be carried on under the same name heretofore.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

January 4.—American Pig—The state of the market is as last reported and presents hardly any feature to notice. The demand for present delivery is very small, and new engagements for future delivery are generally at prices rather under those for delivery. The furnace companies are firm in their views, while buyers are looking for a decline. We quote foundry No. 1, $36 to $37; No. 2, $35 to $35 50; gray forge $34 to $35; white and mottled, $31 to 33; charcoal, $45 to $55.

Scotch Pig—The demand is small, and arrivals are going into store rather than upon the market; prices, which are far below the cost of importation. We quote Gartsherrie, $29; Coltness, $34; Glengarnock, $34 to $35; Eglinton, $33 to $33 50.

Following are the prices of Scotch Pig iron in bulk, delivered by Messrs. John E. Swan & Bro., under date of December 15, 1871:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No.
Gartsherrie	848	738	
Coltness	848	748 61	
Summerlee	868	738	758 4d
Langloan—Makers	1788	728 6d	
Langloan	1788	728	
Govan	718	698	
Calder	848	698	
Shotts	1788	718	718
Castlehill	1788	728 6d	748
Carnbroe—Coltness	768	728 6d	748
Carnbroe—Store	718	698	
Ubiaha	718	698	718
Monkland	748	70	728
Chapelhall	1788	728 6d	
Clyde	718	698	
Quarter—Clyde	738	718 6d 738	
Glasgow Warrants 3s 6, No 1; 2 8 No. 3, £ m. b. 69s 4½d.			

£ f. o. b, Glasgow, 1s per ton, extra.
£ f. o. b, Glasgow, 2s 6d per ton, extra.

WEST COAST BRANDS—F. O. B. ARDROSSAN.

Ardeer	798 0d	738 6d	748 6d
Glengarnock			
Eglinton	Branded	738 0d	718 6d 728 6d
Muirkirk	Eglinton.		
Portland			
Dalmellington	748 6d	738 0d	718 0d

CURRENT RATES OF FREIGHT ON PIG IRON.

To	From Glasgow.	From Ardrossan
New York	16s 0d	16s 0d
Boston	15s 0d	15s 0d
New Orleans	18s 0d	18s 0d
Baltimore	15s 0d	15s 0d
Philadelphia	15s 0

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1872.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Commander A. E. K. Benham is ordered to command of the Canonicus, and Commander J. H. Gillis to command the Mahopac. The Canonicus iron-clad, at League Island, is of the fourth class, mounts two guns, and is 950 tons burden. The Mahopac, of the second class and capacity, lies at Washington Navy Yard. Other vessels will soon be placed in commission, and arrangements for that purpose are now being made out at the Navy Department. While it is not admitted in official quarters that there is an emergency for these preparations, it is well known that the North Atlantic fleet is to be strengthened for prospective purposes, and to present a force sufficiently large to guard American ships from molestation and illegal search on the high seas by Spanish cruisers. A month ago the force on that station consisted of ten ships, mounting seventy guns. One of these, the Shawmut, will probably be soon relieved, as she is destined for the South Atlantic; but others will supply her place. Care is taken in the selection of commanders, the utmost confidence being placed in their competency to fully carry out the orders of the Government. While the utmost caution is enjoined, the policy of protection will be firmly enforced.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Virginia House of Representatives yesterday passed, over the Governor's veto, the resolution stopping the funding of the State debt.

The new Cushman school building in Boston was dedicated yesterday.

A number of prominent members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce are desirous that a convention should be held there in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river, so as to make it available for ordinary commerce throughout the year, and to this end introduced a resolution on Change yesterday, asking for the call of such a body, composed of representatives of commercial and municipal organizations interested in such improvement. Action will be taken by the Chamber on the fifteenth inst.

General O. B. Williams sailed from San Francisco for Japan yesterday, to organize the revenue of the empire.

It is reported that Tweed will take his seat in the State Senate next Tuesday.

Quimbo, a Chinaman, was yesterday found guilty of murder in New York, and sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State prison.

Grand Duke Alexis arrived at St. Louis last night, and was duly received. A ball and banquet will be given in his honor Monday night.

United States Senator Pratt, of Indiana, was robbed of money and a draft to the amount of $500, in an omnibus in New York, last night.

Anarchy continues in nearly every State in Mexico. Business of all kinds is prostrated, and extortion and oppression are the order of the day. The Capitol was excited over a rumor that 10,000 American troops were being concentrated on the Rio Grande, and that General Angur had received orders to cross the river into Mexico and support Juarez. The Prefect of Orizaba demanded a loan of $5,000 from citizens, which they refused. He arrested the most prominent among them and after making them sit on ice log for a night, they "came down"—consented to lend the money.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1872, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall from the lower lakes to the Middle and Eastern Atlantic, with increased coldness and cloudiness; falling barometer and rain extend northwestward into Missouri; falling barometer with clear weather extend eastward into Michigan. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for any of our stations to-night.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Sugar firm; inferior 5¾@6¾; common 6¾@7½; fair 7¾@8; good fair 8@8¼; prime 9@9½. Molasses active and higher grades advanced; inferior 39@40c; common 38@40c; fair 42@43c; prime 47@48c; strictly prime to choice 44@47c. Whisky—Rectified, 95c@$1 00. Coffee firm at 18½@19c. Cotton steady; sales 900 bales good ordinary at 18¾@19c; low middlings, 19¾@19¾c; middlings, 19¾@20c; receipts, 11,063 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,809 sales; Bremen, 563 bales; Boston, 16,241 bales; stock, 191,561 bales.

Paris an Uncomfortable Place for Americans.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Paris on the 16th of December, says:

"Paris has become a very uncomfortable place to reside in, particularly for Americans. Disguise it as we may, we are as heartily disliked now by all classes of French as we were once liked. From Mr. Washburne down they make no exceptions; and if in our dealings with the tradespeople they can not cheat us, then 'we have come here to rob them,' to take the bread out of their mouths.' Here is a lady, Mrs. E., who ordered some dining-room furniture and window curtains, to be trimmed with silk velvet. It was brought home, of cotton velvet, the curtains were so narrow that when drawn they looked as though they were ironed down. As a matter of course she never had handed his bill for several thousand francs, and insisted on being paid. Mrs. E. said they were not made as ordered, and he must change them or send she paid him. He insulted her, and a few days after summoned her to appear, and on her not doing so, sent seven men into her house to take an inventory, and then leaving they left a man in charge, locking her to leave every door open that he might have free access and see all that was going on. Mrs. E. is obliged to have a lawyer, although Judge Kelly, our Consul General, did all he could to arrange it. Now, this is one out of several that we have come to our knowledge. I do not advise any Americans to come here to remain. The lower classes have become very insolent. The feeling that our Legation took the Germans under their protection had sent them out of the country rankles in their breasts."

In his inaugural address, delivered a few days since, Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, expressed a determination to carry out a strict and impartial enforcement of the laws. There is a State law which declares:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell trade or barter in any spirituous or mal liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; or for the keeper or keepers of any inn, tavern, ale house, beer house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or mal liquors, wine or cider to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week."

If this law is enforced it will be a great blessing to Philadelphia. Councils, anxious to enable the Mayor to carry out his promise, have given him the absolute control of one thousand men of his own choice, and in view of the solemn obligation he has taken, and of the provisions he has made, it is to be hoped that Mr. Stokley will, on next Sunday, instruct his police to close all taverns and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold. If the laws are enforced, as the Mayor says they shall be, a new era of order, sobriety and morality will be established in Philadelphia on next Sunday.

JOHN RUSKIN has written a letter to a London journal on the connection between drunkenness and crime, in which he says: "Crime is not for such purpose to be measured by the number of criminals, but by the number, with accompanying statement of the nature—of the crimes committed. Drunkenness slightly encourages theft, very largely encourages murder, and universally encourages idleness, which is not a crime apparent in tabular form, but whatever results might, even by such means, accurate statement, be obtainable, are not material to the question at issue. Drunkenness is not the cause of crime in any case. It is itself crime in every case. A gentleman will not knock out his wife's brains when he is drunk; but it is nevertheless the duty to remain sober. Much more is it his duty to teach his peasantry to remain sober, and to furnish them with sojourn more pleasant than the pothouse, and means of amusements less circumscribed than the pot. And the encouragement of drunkenness, for the sake of the profit on the sale of drink, is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assessment for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* interprets the political signs of the times, so far as they relate to the Presidential succession, to mean that there is "no longer any doubt that Schuyler Colfax will be a candidate before the Republican Convention next June. It is not certain, however, that he will succeed, though it is understood that Grant prefers him to any of the other candidates whose names have been mentioned. The President considers that Mr. Colfax's nomination will add more strength to the ticket than either Wilson or Logan. It is admitted in his favor as an available candidate that he has not like Wilson mixed himself with the maintenance or labor movements—in other words Colfax's availability consists in his want of strong points that would provoke opposition. In the meantime Henry Wilson and his friends are hard at work trying to get Colfax out of the way. There is very little chance from present appearances of their success, and the impression seems to be general that Colfax will be nominated with Grant.

THE total funded and floating debt of New York City on the 16th of December last was $94,538,867 22, an increase of $31,401,283 during 1869 and 1870. The value of real estate in the city is not less than $2,000,000,000, which, at the debt of $100,000,000 would be but a five per cent. charge. The personal property besides is not less than $1,500,000,000. The property actually owned by the municipality is valued at $126,000,000. On the whole the exhibition is not a bad one, and New York is very far from being bankrupt, or from not having the power to procure the means of paying her debts. Population is increasing, and each year the valuation of the city is advanced. This valuation is lower here than in other cities where the burden of taxation is less onerous, but if the assessment was rated in New York as it is in Boston or Philadelphia, the proportion of aggregate taxation to valuation, which was last year 1870 as 1 to 57, would become 1 to 65, an exhibit much more favorable than in the other cities named.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has issued a circular letter, in which he announces that he is about to take legal steps to obtain redress for the publication of the following libellous paragraph in several well-known newspapers:

"An uncle of George Francis Train has made an affidavit that Mr. Train is a lunatic, and has petitioned to be appointed his guardian.

The libel in question was started, it is said, by the Springfield *Republican*, and has been copied in the Chicago *Times*, the St. Louis *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the New York *World*. All the papers that published it are required to make a satisfactory retraction within ten days, or they will be sued for $50,000 damages.

THE inhabitants of the northern part of Michigan are discussing the question of separating the northern peninsula from the State, and organizing under a Territorial form of government, with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union as the State of Superior. It is claimed that there is no more fitness in the upper peninsula belonging to the State of Michigan than there would be in its being attached to Missouri or Iowa. The people are said to have nothing in common, and as far as contiguity of territory is concerned, they can get to Montana as easily as to the lower peninsula. The press recommends the people to petition Congress to form a Territorial government for them.

Coffee leaves are taken, in the form of infusion, by 2,000,000 of the world's inhabitants; Paraguay tea is taken by 10,000,000; cocoa, the Peruvian stimulant, by 10,000,000; chicory, either pure or mixed with coffee, by 40,000,000; cacas, as chocolate or in some other form, by 50,000,000; hashish is eaten and smoked by 300,000,000; opium by 400,000,000; Chinese tea is drank by 500,000,000. All the known nations of the world are addicted to the use of tobacco, chiefly by smoking, and nearly all to the use of some form of alcohol.

THE Legislature of 1871 passed an amendment to the constitution making the office of State Treasurer elective by the people, and it was published in accordance with the law, for three months in advance of the late election. It will come up this winter again, have to be re-enacted by this and the succeeding Legislature, when it will be passed upon by the people at the polls, and, if ratified by them, become a law. This rather intricate machinery has somewhat confused the people, who thought that the simple action of one Legislature was sufficient to accomplish the desired purpose.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Cuyahoga Valley Railroad

Meeting at Akron to Start the Project—The Road to be Built—Subscriptions to be Made All Along the Line on January 15th.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

AKRON, OHIO, January 4, 1872.

Railroad projects and railroad meetings are by no means a novelty in this section, and there have been times when great things have been promised on account of them. Indeed, so much has been promised and so little has been accomplished, that people here always have learned to distrust railroad movements. Even the long cherished project of a railroad direct to Cleveland and to Canton has failed to arouse any enthusiasm since its recent revival. Our people believed in the project, but had little idea that there was any chance for a realization of their hopes. You can judge, therefore, what an agreeable surprise it was to find the meeting in Akron to-day well attended by representatives from all along the proposed line, all unhesitatingly in favor of the road, and all believing in beginning operations without delay. There was no blow, no buncombe about the meeting. It was a gathering of business men, whose business-like conduct of the meeting is the best assurance that the road will be built.

It must be understood that this Cuyahoga Valley Railroad is no new project. The route now in contemplation is the one originally staked out for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and is the one that should have been adopted. Two years or so ago the idea was revived, but about that time John W. Garrett began to delude the Ohio people with his talk of a new railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and the Valley road was lost sight of, while public attention was diverted to what seemed the grander scheme. Akron and Canton would be the chief points upon the Valley road, and each of them devoted its best energies to outbidding the other in securing the location of that Baltimore and Ohio extension, which has been nothing located nor extended. After many, many months of weary waiting, the people of both communities have become pretty thoroughly tired of being tied to Mr. Garrett's "apron string," and have determined to see what they can do for themselves to secure competition to relieve them from the burdens imposed by the Pennsylvania Company. Appreciating that their object will be accomplished if they make a road of their own, under their own control to Cleveland, where they can have the advantage of the competition among all the rival lines, they again revive the Valley Railroad project. About the same time it becomes evident that the citizens of Wheeling, in their efforts to make their place of some account by extending new railroads into Ohio, touching Lake Erie at Sandusky and Pokio, are also desirous of securing another line to Cleveland as a competition for the line Tom Scott recently "grobbled up." About the same time, also, capitalists in Cleveland who are interested in coal lands in Akron and South of it, are becoming anxious to secure the Valley road, as the only way to put their coal into market. These several interests, then, have combined to revive this project at this time, with the hope of securing such prompt and liberal action as will see the road under contract without a day's delay.

Some time ago a certificate of incorporation was filed under the laws of Ohio for a line extending to Cleveland by the Valley route, and with the usual provisions as to the number of directors, &c. This company is now in existence, and will be reorganized at the meeting in Akron to-day. Under the auspices of this corporated company the meeting was called, which convened in the Academy of Mus.. Akro, at eleven o'clock this morning.

The attendance from along the entire line was unexpectedly large. James A. Saxton, of Canton, was chosen chairman, and R. H. Cochran, Esq., of Wheeling, W. Va., and Judge S. H. Pitkin, were made secretaries. Before any speeches were made, the meeting appointed local committees to assist the corporators in raising stock. Among the committees appointed, were the following: From Cleveland—N. B. Payne, James Chisolm, James Farmer.

Akron—J. H. Wise.

Stark County—Lake township, L. E. Smith, Sam'l Wise and George Frank; Jackson, Henry Bechtel; Plain township, J. A. Saxton, Jacob Miller and H. S. Belden; Pike township, Moses Beckel; Canal Dover, Francis Ake.

Tuscarawas County—A. R. Elson, Dr. Thos. Whittaker, John C. McFarland; New Cumberland, Isaac McGregor, R. McDeiland; Zoar, Simon Miller.

Carroll County—Rose township, John W. and A. P. May; Monroe township, Mr. McGregor, Carroll A. Sellers; Leesburg, Dr. D. S. Sherrard, R. Smith; Mineral Point, D. Davis.

A resolution was carried requesting localities not represented to report the names of their committeemen to James Farmer, Esq., of Cleveland.

The gentlemen named as follows: Farmer, of Cleveland; J. H. Cochran, of Wheeling; Josiah Hartzell and Judge Sawyer, of Canton; David L. King, N. D. Tibbals and Lewis Miller, of Akron. The speeches showed that the line from Bowerstown to Cleveland is ninety miles long, and that parties are ready to build it of the ordinary gauge for $10,000 a mile; that the line is mostly down grade, though the grades are easy, toward Cleveland, enabling an engine to haul back as many empty cars as it took loaded ones to Cleveland; that immense stores of coal and iron ore and choicest building stone, as well as the products of a great manufacturing section and the fruits of rich agricultural regions will naturally seek a market by this route. No one questioned that the road should be built, and at once, and that it would pay. The only point in dispute was as to the gauge. Mr. James Farmer, of Cleveland, who was chiefly instrumental in building the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, championed the narrow-gauge, and declared that it had been the decided preference of such Cleveland men as he had conversed with. Mr. Saxton, however, in response to this said he was for action in favor of the narrow-gauge, while every other man present spoke in favor of the broad gauge (four feet eight and a half inches) gauge. While acknowledging that the narrow-gauge might be better if coal and iron alone were to be transported, and might suit the terminal points, they denied that it would afford them that certain and positive advantage in connections with various lines in order to secure competition, which is the only salvation for railroads in the road. Upon the final vote Messrs. Saxton and Farmer alone supported the narrow-gauge against a thundering "aye" for the common gauge from all the house beside. They gracefully accepted the situation, and declared that they wanted the road anyhow and would work to secure it.

It was then resolved to open stock subscription books *simultaneously* along the entire line upon Monday, January 15. The corporators were requested to appoint a committee of five to provide public meetings along the line, and the sense of each was expressed to make quick work of raising the stock.

One noticeable point was the evident purpose to which several of the speeches gave utterance, of making and keeping this the people's road, free from all entanglements and combinations with existing railroads or their managers. When the meeting adjourned it felt that a good day's work had been accomplished, and that business was meant this time, without any interference from Baltimore or elsewhere. INSERTER.

American Evangelical Alliance.

AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,
38 Bible House, New York City, Dec. 1871.

TO THE CHRISTIANS OF AMERICA.

BELOVED BRETHREN:

The general observance, throughout the Christian world, of the week of special and united prayer, beginning with the first LORD'S DAY in January, has now been sanctioned by the practice, and endeared by the experience of many years.

The condition of the nations and of the Church at the present time, demands more earnest application than ever, for the favor of Almighty God.

Confidently anticipating the sympathy and cooperation of all Christians in our land, we submit the following plan, substantially adopted by the various branches of the Evangelical Alliance, for observance during the Week of Prayer in January, 1872, and urge that such measures be taken as will ensure a more general participation even than heretofore, in these united services.

Sunday, January 7.—Sermons. Subject: "The Faith once delivered to the Saints,"—the bond of union among Christians; its defense binding on all.

Monday, January 8.—Thanksgiving for mercies. "Unspeakable Gift;" for His mercies, personal, relative, and national; for the maintenance and restoration of peace, and preservation from famine and other calamities; for spiritual blessings; for the progress of Christ's Kingdom; and for the usefulness of the Christian ministry.

Tuesday, January 9.—Humiliation—For personal and national sins, with acknowledgment of Divine judgments; for weakness of faith, disobedience and worldliness in the Church, with confession of unfaithfulness.

Wednesday, January 10.—Prayer: For families; for the conversion of children; for the increase of domestic piety; for a blessing on the Youth's schools, colleges and universities, and all entering upon commercial or professional duties; and for the sanctifying of affliction both to parents and children.

Thursday, January 11.—Prayer: For nations, especially those recently visited with calamities; for kings and all in authority; for the prevalence of peace in the counsels of statesmen; for righteousness, blessing and goodwill among all classes; for the spread of sound knowledge and for God's blessing upon special efforts to raise the progress of humidity, superstition, intemperance and other kinds of immorality.

Friday, January 12.—Prayer for the Christian Church and Ministry; for the translators of the Holy Scriptures in the various tongues; for access for committees and authors engaged in the Christian work.

Saturday, January 13.—Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; for the increase of christian love and holy zeal; for all missionaries at home and abroad; for all Christians exposed to trial and persecution; for the prevalence of religious liberty; for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom throughout the world, and the union of all believers in prayer and effort for God's glory.

Sunday, January 14.—Sermon. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Matt. vi. 10.

W. E. DODGE, President.
PHILIP SCHAFF, Secretary.

The above programme is respectfully commended to the attention of all the ministers and churches in our vicinity. It is comprehensive, well proportioned, bears the right relation to past programmes, and secures unity beyond any other.

S. F. SCOVIL,
Cor. Sec'y of Pittsburgh Branch.

The Louisiana Imbroglio.

It is now pretty evident that this peaceful squabble in Louisiana over the Lieutenant Governor's position has more behind it than shows itself on its face. From the telegraphic information which we get concerning it, the Governor would seem to be intent on obtaining control of the Legislature, by fair means or foul, as the only way of defeating the apparent certainty of his own impeachment. It is also evident that the fight centers on the head of Speaker Carter, of the House, and that unless the Governor succeeds in deposing this officer, his own removal is inevitable. Nor does there seem to be any doubt that Governor Warmouth is the prosecutor of his desperate undertaking, has sought to enlist the cooperation of the Democratic party, to which he has committed himself by a variety of pledges that place him in antagonism to the negroes, who represent almost the entire Republican vote of the State. The legality of the extra session of the Senate convened by the Governor is also strongly denied: no authority, either express or implied, being found either in the Constitution of the State, or any law enacted under it, for convening a special session of a single branch of the General Assembly by itself. We do not mean to intimate that the Federal party, as the opposition to Governor Warmouth is termed, has been wholly faultless in the feud, although the New Orleans *Tribune*, about which no much has been said by the opposition, and the Federal appointees in general are proved beyond cavil to have been in the right;" but it seems undeniable that the Governor has been guilty of gross assumption of power, for the exercise of which not the slightest warrant can be found. In this connection it is not improper to remark that the Federal patronage in Louisiana, about which so much has been said by the opposition, involves the employment of about a thousand persons; while the State patronage, which is almost entirely in the hands of Governor Warmouth, amounts to ten thousand men.

SAYS the Chicago *Post*: Architect Van Osdel computes, from reliable data, that "at least three miles of fronts will be rebuilt in the burnt district of the South Side the coming season for commercial purposes, and that the new buildings will compare favorably with the old in point of elegance and cost. This is equal in area to one-third of the entire business blocks destroyed. In three years, then, according to this estimate, the burnt district will be blotted out, and Chicago will be herself again. Surely, the marvel of her uplifting is destined to eclipse that of her downfall.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The Hydro-Pneumatic Pulsating Engine.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Courier*, writing to that paper from Philadelphia, gives a very interesting description of a new motor known as "The Hydro-Pneumatic Pulsating Engine." The inventor explains, that with the best water or turbine wheels now in use, one hundred pounds of water are requisite to produce eighty-two pounds of power; but in this machine one pound of water is sufficient to produce one thousand pounds of power. The agents furnishing this immense power are not new. They are as old as creation and as necessary to our life as they are to furnish the motive power for this engine. These agents are simply air and water in the proportion of fifteen-sixteenths of the former to one-sixteenth of the latter. Everything about it is patent to the eye, except the arrangement of air chambers which give to the elements propelling power, and these are very properly concealed by a copper cylinder or receiver. A rubber hose is attached to the cold water stopcock of a bath-tub, and through this the water passes into and upon what is called a "diaphragm," in a stream the size of a goosequill.

Upon the introduction of the water which is used only as a "packer" or "lubricator," a cast iron flywheel is set in motion and presently revolves at the rate of from five hundred to nine hundred revolutions a minute, the spokes of the wheel glittering as a solid surface. A lead of four pounds of water through a goosequil produces instant activity, giving a capacity of seven hundred pounds, each stroke of the pulsating medium, and dispensing power upon the pulley sufficient to raise thirty-six thousand pounds one foot per minute.

In the small one-horse machine now in operation the cylinder in which the piston moves is about four inches long, and the piston is only the size of a copper cent; yet it runs readily with great velocity, lifting at every stroke of the pulsating medium a weight so arranged by leverage as to be equal to seven hundred pounds; and the strongest man finds it impossible to affect the speed a particle, by adding friction to the cogs of a wheel six inches in diameter, by which the power is directly applied to machinery.

By an improvement utilizing the escape of waste water, five hundred pounds of power per minute are gained, and the engine runs itself, either with pressure, or independent of it. The full power of the small machine now in operation can be gained by a stream of water running through a tube no larger than a lucifer match. The machinery is simple, and yet there is a mechanical combination (also the invention of Mr. ——) so ingeniously contrived, and giving such a multiplication of powers as to astonish all beholders, either scientific or practical.

It requires no fuel, no caloric, or any chemical agent. Air and a very small stream of cold water are the only agents used. It will not occupy one-fourth the space, nor cost one-half as much as an ordinary steam engine of the same power; and, economically considered, will be the cheapest motor ever brought into practical use. The propelling agents are absolutely without cost—the only cost after first cost being the wear and tear of the machine, by friction. The inventor says, "only keep the water running into it, and the machine will be kept in motion until worn out." Active preparations are now in progress for putting up a ten-horse power engine.

Do fishes build nests? In a most interesting letter to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, written by Professor Agassiz from St. Thomas, which the Hassler carried to Europe, he says: "The naturalist reports a discovery which is as beautiful as it is wonderful. As soon as the expedition reached the Gulf Stream, Professor Agassiz began to make experiments for the purpose of fixing the origin of the weeds with which it abounds, in the course of which he found a nest, composed of gulf-weed, knit together by threads trending in every direction, filled with eggs and young fishes, among which the microscope showed to be embryo fishes. To use his own language, this nest was "a fish cradle, formed out of living gulf-weed, rocking upon the deep ocean, carried along as an undying arbor, and affording at the same time protection and afterwards food for the living freight." Professor Agassiz states that the pectoral fins of this fish (*chironectes*) are supported by a kind of long, wrist-like appendages, while the rays of the ventrals are not unlike rude fingers, and he comes to the conclusion that the most important use to which these peculiarly constructed fins are put is in building their nests. Professor Agassiz expresses the hope that some naturalist may have the good fortune to be becalmed among the Gulf-weed long enough to witness the mode in which the building is performed.

THE annual report of the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for the last year was received by us some days ago. The importance of this noble institution, and the value of the statistics of the report, that when it is finished it will show about 6,500 destitute soldiers' orphans who have been maintained and instructed, at a cost to the State of about five hundred dollars. The leading facts connected with the origin and growth of the system, and the several parts performed by the public spirited men who secured its adoption, put it into operation and supervised its workings, are set forth in detail, and the benefits and blessings that flow from the thirty-nine institutions in the State where these orphans of the Commonwealth are sheltered, educated and tenderly cared for until able to supply their own wants and to be useful citizens in the world, are dwelt upon at loving length. The Superintendent claims for Pennsylvania the prond pre-eminence of having done more for the orphan children of her dead heroes than have all the other States of the Union done together for theirs; than which nothing more creditable to the honor and humanity of any State can anywhere be found.

THE Kentucky Court of Appeals has declared that drunkenness is no excuse for the commission of murder or any other crime. In a recent decision the following language is used:

"If one is insane, and while in that condition commits a crime, he is not responsible for the reason that not enabled to know right from wrong; and if he kills he does not know that to take human life is wrong; or, as has been held in cases of moral insanity, when, from the existence of some of the faculties of the mind in a high degree, he is impelled not to yield to them. But voluntary drunkenness, that deprives the drunkard of the same attributes men to the commission of crime, in a case of homicide by one in such a condition, without any provocation, neither excuses the offense nor mitigates the punishment."

THE *Miner's Journal* is authority for the statement that committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have agreed to submit to the coal miners the same terms as were offered in May last, viz.: The fixing of prices on the basis of $2 per ton for coal. This is to be the rule during ten months of the year, during the other two a basis of $2 25 has been adopted. This arrangement is likely to be perfectly satisfactory to the men.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 6, 1872.

	Due.
Ayres, David, Upper Sandusky, O.	3
Casey, William, Wheeling, W. Va.	3
Coley, J. & W. H., Cochranton, Pa.	3
Hershberger, Thomas, Tempe Centreville, Pa.	3
Hopkins, William S., Vergenas, Vt.	3
Jamison & Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Kuhrker, Anna, Wheeling, Va.	3
Lainz, George, Pleasant Valley, Pa.	3
Love, William, city.	3
Meyers, H. F., East St. Louis, Ill.	3
Patton, Jos., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Pentecher, G., city.	3
Pickets, J. K., Salem, O.	3
Shaw, James, Pleasant Unity, Pa.	3
Whitehead, W. H., city.	2
Warner, D. C., Elizabeth, Pa.	3
Williams, John, New York.	3
Wilson, Thomas K., Wilkins, Pa.	3
Wells, G. W., Brownsville, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Dickson's benefit last night was but slimly attended. That the house was not filled is a cause of deep regret, for Miss Dixon has been a faithful servant of the public during her somewhat extended stay among us. We feel constrained to believe that she must attribute the smallness of the audience to the fact that "Through Fire" was presented. Had some new piece been put upon the stage her benefit would have been a more substantial one.

To-day, both morning and evening, Brougham's "Lottery of Life" will be produced by the stock company. On Monday Edwin Adams.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The crowded house which greeted Mr. McWade last night on the occasion of his benefit was a well deserved compliment to the clever artist, "Rip Van Winkle" as presented by him has won popular appreciation as the perfect creation of a stranger seldom in this city. Mr. McWade deserves success for whatever he may be in comparison with other artists, his *Rip Van Winkle* is an original creation of great merit, and his acting that of a conscientious, earnest, artistic nature.

This afternoon and to-night are the two last chances of seeing this really excellent performance. Johnny Thompson appears on Monday.

Trimble's Varieties.

At the matinee and evening performance at the Penn Street Theater all the members of Manager Alms's mammoth troupe will appear. Nothing is necessary but to make this announcement.

Italian Opera.

The Nilsson-Strakosch Italian Opera Company were greeted last night at Library Hall by a good, if not a crowded, house. Donizetti's magnificent opera "Lucia de Lammermoor" was presented, with Miss Nilsson as *Lucia*. We have not the space to enter into any lengthy criticism of the performance. In general terms, it may be stated, that Miss Nilsson last night proved herself equal to one of the most difficult of classic lyric roles. She was in excellent voice, and sang with marked effect. Brignoli as *Edgardo* was about as usual, not by any means the artist that fashionable gossip and adulatory paragraphists have related to make him. Signor Collette was good as *Raymond*, and the remainder of the caste was not above the average. In fact, the company is very uneven one, its less prominent members being by no means as artistic, from a musical point, as those of other opera companies we have already heard this season. The chorus is above the average and the orchestra is good. The gems of the evening were, "Che a Dio" (*Lucia*), and the quartette, "Chi me Frena" (*Lucia Edgar, Ashton* and *Raymond*). Miss Nilsson was called before the curtain at the close of the first and second acts.

To-night "Fra Diavolo" will be produced, with Miss Cary and the new tenor, Capoul, in the leading parts. We anticipate that this will be the best performance of the week. As will be seen by reference to our advertisement the prices of admission have been lowered to the popular admission one dollar, and reserved seats two dollars extra.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE new Council meets for organization on Monday.

MARY DEVINE, yesterday, made information against Clara Meyer, charging her with the larceny as bailee of a diamond ring. Alderman Neubert has summoned the accused.

HENRY KELLY AND CHAS. WISE were arrested and taken before Alderman Strain, last evening, charged with assaulting John Sterling in the Seventh street horse market. They gave bail in $500 each for a hearing.

THE Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session until ten o'clock last night, waiting on the verdict in the case of Myers Upegrafi, indicted for arson. At the hour mentioned the jury had not agreed, and Court adjourned until this morning.

JOSIAH MCDONALD made an information before Alderman Neubert, yesterday, charging Mrs. Langlitz, of Wood and Second streets, with the larceny as bailee of a five dollar bill. The prosecutor says he laid the bill down on the counter of Mrs. Langlitz's tavern and she picked it up and refused to return it. Warrant issued.

AN accident occurred at Clarke's rolling mill about half-past six o'clock last evening, by which the chief engineer had a finger mashed. A large pulley was being placed in position in the mill, when it fell, striking the engineer on the hand, and necessitating the amputation of a finger. Dr. Arensberg performed the operation successfully.

WALKER AND STEWART, the parties arrested by Mayor Gilmore's police a few days ago, on suspicion of having stolen two horses from Bateman's stable in Butler county, had a final hearing last evening, and no one appearing against them, they were discharged. A few minutes after their discharge, Chief Clark received a telegram from the Sheriff of Butler county to hold them, and that he would arrive in the morning.

THE annual banquet of the Young Men's Jackson Association will be given at the Union Depot Hotel, on Monday evening, January 8—the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. Like its predecessors, it will undoubtedly be one of the highly enjoyable affairs of the season. We admire the annual "feeds" of the young men, but can't take any stock in their politics. We doubt not there will be mutual congratulations over the result of the recent mayoralty contest; but whether the participants will take to themselves great credit therefor, must be decided after the removal of the cloth.

NEW U. S. BUILDINGS PROPOSED.

The Location In View—Important Changes in Contemplation.

When the U. S. Supervising architect, Mr. Mullet, was in our city some time ago, he expressed himself in plain terms as to the unfitness of the present Custom House and Post office buildings, for the business carried on therein. He thought that the building on Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, if used for Post office purposes alone, might be so altered and improved as to answer for some years yet. As to the U. S. Courts, Custom House and rooms for the government officers, Mr. Mullet favored the idea of erecting suitable buildings on the large piece of real estate owned by the United States on the corner of Penn street and Garrison alley.

However excellent Mr. Mullet's ideas may have been, yesterday developed another proposition which would no doubt give every satisfaction to our citizens, if the scheme proved successful. The object in view is the purchase by the Government of the ground fronting on Smithfield street, bounded by Miltenberger alley, Sixth avenue and Strawberry alley, now the property of the German Reformed congregation. The lot is of sufficient proportions to accommodate any and all buildings which the Government will need in this city for many years to come, while the location is all that could be desired.

The Church Council has held several meetings on the subject, and now await a proposition from the United States, the Council being willing to sell, in case the Government will transfer to them, in part payment, the lot on Penn street and Garrison alley, now held as a recruiting station.

In case the transfers noted are made it is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will purchase the present Postoffice building for their own offices.

The propositions referred to are of great importance, and if successfully carried out our city will be greatly benefited thereby.

Swindling.

An information was made yesterday by Jacob Haas against Joseph Witmer, charging him with false pretenses. The accused is charged with being interested in several transactions in which he obtained money in a fraudulent manner. It is alleged that he purchased some horses from one Simon Kauffman and sold them to Mr. Young at much less than their value. In payment for the horses Haas gave a note to Kauffman purporting to be well endorsed. The endorsements are now pronounced forgeries. Deputy Mayor Nichols' police are looking for Mr. Witmer.

DINNER AND BILLIARDS.

Opera House Dining Rooms and Billiard Hall—The Great Resort.

There is no more harmless, pleasant, invigorating and healthful exercise than a quiet game of billiards in a pleasant room, with good tables, good balls, &c., and no greater luxury than a good dinner, where the dining rooms are pleasant, comfortable and clean, and the employees courteous, attentive and accommodating, and the place to obtain a good dinner, such as referred to, or play a game of billiards after dinners, where you will enjoy it is at the Opera House Dining Rooms and Billiard Hall. The billiard table s are all new and kept in good order, the room is large and well ventilated, and the light excellent. The bar is furnished with the best brands of wines and liquors and special attention is paid to mixed drinks. At the cashier's desk will be found a stock of the choicest cigars and tobacco.

January Edition 1872.

OFFICE OF "THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,"
65, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue.

MESSRS. R. G. Dun & Co., respectfully announce that a revised edition of their Reference Book, making the thirty-fourth volume, and containing the names of business men in all the States of Europe, will be issued on or about the first proximo.

"The Mercantile Agency" is now in its thirty-second year and has had a successfully conducted branch in our city for over twenty years, and has been patronized successively during this number of years by a large number of our most influential and influential merchants, and liberally supported in general by the business community at this point, to say nothing of the vast use the mercantile people throughout our Union make of it.

It has all the advantage that *age*, long experience, superior facilities, and *large capital* can give. It over its *imitators*, and a list of over ten thousand subscribers, of the most solvent character, is the only one which, by its legitimate resources and high position, commends itself to the full confidence and patronage of the public. Its record is a long continued success, and there is no blot upon its reputation. Can as much be said for the parties who have, by a court of justice, been convicted of appropriating and trading upon information which we spent our time, money and labor to collect?

Our subscription list is daily on the increase, which fact can be substantiated and speaks for itself.

We take lists of customers and keep our subscribers fully posted upon all important changes by special and full report the *same* day the information is received, our reports being constantly revised by our own travelers and all changes mailed promptly or telegraphed to us by our numerous correspondents throughout the whole country and North American Continent.

Our Collection Department is in most successful operation and affords the business community the "one plus ultra" opportunity to realize their money on past due claims.

Information courteously given as to the probability of collecting claims and clients interests carefully watched in every particular.

ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

The Last Chance

To buy good books at *half prices*. Mr. Pratt's great sale will close for the winter—at McIlwaine's auction room—TO-DAY.

Another Purchase of the Woolslair Tract to be Added to Next Monday's Auction Sale.

Mr. G. Stoy yesterday has a third purchase from the Woolsair tract between Penn and Liberty avenues, which will be added to the sale next Monday morning, making over 100 lots to be there brought under the hammer. This much talked of Woolsair property, admirably situated on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, is known to every one as the most desirable location for a residence in the market. The location is already central to all the great improvements in this city, and no other direction is making such rapid prosperity. Purchasers now will in a few years bless their money. Beyond question, there is a larger speculation in this property than any other location in Pittsburgh. Unlimited and perfect for nurseries, it is only needed to make comparisons, and your judgement will be just satisfactory. Read the advertisement for particulars of the sale next Monday morning. Fifty dollars in gold premium will be paid to the purchaser of each lot. The Great Western Band will accompany the free excursion on Penn avenue cars, from the corner of Sixth (or St. Clair) street at 10 o'clock Monday morning, January 8th.

Robinson's Metallic

Sign letters make the most attractive and durable sign. TTHS.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s

China store, 100 Wood street, for plain and ornamented china, glass and queensware.

Robinson's Metallic

Sign letters, in gold, bronze and colors. TTHS.

Livingston & Co.,

Manufactures the Robinson Metallic sign letters. TTHS.